

What Seek We?

Just peace is of the nature of a conquest;
For then both parties nobly are subdued,
And neither party loser.

—Shakespeare's Henry IV.

"PEACE is the noblest offspring of power," wrote Bayard Taylor after returning from service with Commodore Matthew Perry's remarkable naval expedition to Japan. In 1852, Commodore Perry set out for Japan, not knowing whether he should have to fight for his life and the safety of his ship, or whether he should be received in the spirit of friendship by a nation that had not emerged from semibarbarism and that until then had resisted every overture of western powers toward treaties of peace and commerce. Perry remained in Japanese waters for two years, and during that time he negotiated a treaty which, for the first time, opened Japan to western influences, commerce, and intercourse, and which, in truth, emancipated Japan from the old order that had blighted her development for centuries.

At Kurihama, Japan, the people of that wonderful empire in 1901 erected a monument to Matthew Perry. On the occasion of the dedication, the Japanese minister of justice spoke these pregnant words, which were embodied in a memorial and sent by special commissioners to the president of the United States:

"Commodore Perry's visit was, in a word, the turn of the key which opened the doors of the Japanese empire, an event which paved the way for, and accelerated an introduction of, a new order of things; an event that enabled the country to enter upon the unprecedented era of national prosperity in which we now live.

"Japan has not forgotten—not will she ever forget—that next to her reigning and most beloved sovereign, whose rare virtue and great wisdom are above all praise, she owes her present prosperity to the United States of America.

"After a lapse of 48 years the people of Japan have come to entertain but an uncertain memory of Kurihama, and yet it was there that Commodore Perry first trod on the soil of Japan, and for the first time awoke the country from three centuries of slumberous seclusion, and there first gleamed the rays of her new era of progress."

What a glorious heritage is this, which Matthew Perry, brother of the great Oliver Hazard Perry, victor of Lake Erie, left to the American people! What a text is this, to ponder over at this sobering moment of international misunderstanding!

"Peace is the noblest offspring of power," wrote Bayard Taylor, a member of Perry's expedition, when he summed up in thoughtful verse his impressions of that wonderful visit of peaceful conquest. Are we prepared to deny it? Are we prepared to mislead our power? Are we prepared to assert that Matthew Perry's victory in Japan was any less glorious than his brother's victory over the British fleet?

If there were any heart in our diplomacy, there would have been no talk of war, no thought of war, for there would have been no violation of our national sovereignty, of our national rights, of our national prestige, or of our national honor, and therefore no excuse or cause for armed demonstration outside our own boundaries.

Terrible wrongs have been committed by Mexicans against the American people. Under ancient codes of international intercourse, the United States would be justified—would have been justified anytime this last year—in armed invasion with a view to restore order, protect our nationals, and guard the lives and property of foreigners. Under ancient codes of international intercourse, the United States would have been justified in waging a war of revenge and reprisal for the slights, outrages, and crimes that have been perpetrated, wilfully and without repression, or punishment, or offer of reparation, or restitution, or even friendly apology.

The forbearance of the United States government has been, not noble, but craven. The failure of the United States government to act justly when emergencies have arisen, has been due, not to mastery of evil impulse, not to high principles of national duty and consideration for a weaker power, but to stupidity, to flat denial of the fundamental principles of our national existence, and to an immoral obedience to utterly discreditable promptings of a mean and mercenary policy, even if not grounded in gross corruption, has been to the last degree dishonorable and shameful.

That we have been subjected, as a nation, to such outrages as have been repeatedly perpetrated in Mexico and along the border, and that we have been brought to the very brink of armed conflict with a friendly neighboring power, are both due solely to the failure of American diplomacy under the Taft-Knox administration. In cold blood the administration has sent our people to slaughter and outrage, and has condemned the property of Americans and other foreigners to destruction without hope of recompense; in cold blood the administration has refused to lift its hand to protect our nationals domiciled abroad; in cold blood the administration has defied and defied every glorious and honorable tradition of American diplomatic history; and in cold blood, in pursuance of its contemptible and humiliating policy, its utterly soulless and heartless policy, of "dollar diplomacy," it has betrayed the American nation with its weak mind, irresolute, infirm, evasive, erratic, skulking, craven, ruinous policy—that damnable "policy" that is a total stranger to principle.

The Herald has expressed its sentiments thus frankly at the risk of being charged with inconsistency in what it is about to say. The other editorials on this page may seem inconsistent with this one, to a superficial reader and narrow thinker. We have deliberately put them all together here to challenge that very cry. For the views of readers or critics we have no responsibility, and can feel responsibility only for our own. To our mind there is no responsibility inconsistent in the tone of the three editorials on this page. Preparedness is always the part of wisdom. Eventualities in a larger way are mostly beyond our control. For our own local affairs, and for keeping peace with honor along the border among our neighbors, we are almost alone responsible, and we cannot dodge that responsibility. But we may also have and express our own ideas about the larger problems of international relations.

Therefore, the Herald does not hesitate to say that it believes the United States, at this crisis, can play the better and the nobler part in peace than in war.

Mediation would not be resented, peaceable intervention, even with armed forces, introduced for police purposes only, would not mean war, should not mean war, if the movement were handled by skilled diplomats possessing the confidence of Mexico. The idea that war would necessarily result from the movement of an armed force into Mexico was the invention of President Taft, and that has done the mischief. It is a false position; we have abundant precedents for armed intervention, in case of need, without meaning to wage war. Peaceable intervention, even with an armed force, ought to be possible in case of need, and probably would be possible if we had a president and a secretary of state who could command the respect and confidence of our neighbors. Perhaps no such movement may be necessary. Diplomacy has not failed—it is the "diplomats" who have failed.

Diplomacy has not failed. Americanism has not failed. Failure has been due to departure from the historic principles and honorable traditions of Americanism and of American diplomacy.

Less than a week to wait, for a change at Washington. Things cannot possibly be worse than they have been under the retiring government. There is some reason to hope that they will be considerably improved, to this extent at least: that cold blood will be replaced with warm blood, that suspicion of motives will be abated, and that heart and sentiment will be restored to their rightful place in our diplomacy.

The policy of the United States toward Mexico must be positive, vigorous, and effective to the last degree; but it must also be just and honest. Not one item of our proper claims must be overlooked or neglected. Not one inch must Mexico trespass on our national rights at home or abroad. But let us drop the cheap bluffs. Let us meet and talk as friends. Let us aim to help, not harm. Let us show our power by right rather than by might. Let us insure respectful hearing and prompt attention to our just demands, not by threats but by IRRESISTIBLE DIGNITY. Let us cease playing the clown and return to sober intelligence.

Does not another opportunity await us in Mexico such as Commodore Matthew Perry found and developed in Japan? Americans, think of our glorious history along the peaceful waters, and pause in awe, and in admiration for the peaceful conquerors.

What seek we?
Is it glory? There is more glory in creating than in destroying.
Is it revenge? That is the instinct of the brute.
Is it respect? Remember the disparity in size.
Is it protection for our nationals? To drive a national insane is not the best way to insure protection.

Is it compensation for loss? Not all of Mexico and all the wealth of her rockbound treasuries can pay for one of the American lives that have been destroyed.

Is there anything we might gain by war, that we could not better gain by peace, IF WHAT WE SEEK BE JUST?

You say that diplomacy has failed? No, O no, DIPLOMACY HAS NOT BEEN TRIED, for we have had no one in power competent to exercise its virtues.

Read once more that sincere tribute to Japan to a great American fighting Commodore who won his greatest victory in the ways of peace.

Think of the empire that borders us on the south for 2000 miles.

May there not be a wonderful opportunity here, to wake that empire from "slumberous seclusion," to "pave the way for a new order of things," and to turn upon her in all friendliness and good will "the rays of a new era of progress"? Would it not be the most glorious episode of our national history in this century, if we could drive darkness from this continent, help to banish ignorance and oppression, put an end to civil war through urging the ways of enlightened justice,

and bind these people to us in the only alliance, the only compact, that can ever be permanent or profitable—the friendship that is based on mutual respect and mutual confidence?

This way points the star of our true destiny. The mariner on strange seas moves with caution and trepidation when storm and cloud for many days have prevented him from observing the stars and the sun, and he hears the booming of surf on unseen rocks. Only the casting of the lead, and the uncertain guiding of the compass, can help him, and he fears he knows not what, because he has lost his bearings. Then comes the west wind, clearing the sky; and upon the stars by night and the sun by day he sets his instruments, and takes his bearings. Then he puts his finger instantly upon the dangerous reefs, all charted but far from what he had imagined to be his course; and, rejoiced, he heads once more in calm assurance for friendly harbors.

We have been adrift in ugly winds. We have been near dangerous reefs. The stars and the sun have been obscured, and we have doubted our bearings. But now the sky is clearing. Let us get out our instruments, and take our readings. We are out of our course, but our craft is still sound and staunch, and our courage undaunted. Shall we continue to drift, after we know? Or shall we stand on our chart, and follow the course which Matthew Perry traced, the course of the peaceful conqueror?

It takes two to make a quarrel, but it also takes two to cement an honorable peace. Will Mexico listen and attend? Will Mexico accept the terms? Will the United States forbear her just quarrel, and choose the nobler way even in the moment of chagrin at her own lamentable failures, even in the moment of just resentment at unprovoked aggression, even in the face of some popular clamor? Not "peace at any price"—remember too that "There is a peace more destructive of the manhood of living man than war is destructive of his material body." But "peace with honor." Shall we essay it?

Thus shall we find that "just peace is of the nature of a conquest, for then both parties nobly are subdued, and neither party loser."

Governor Colquitt and National Duty

EFFICIENT and capable as the Texas national guard is, the regular military force of the United States is better adapted to handle the border situation.

The Texas state guard rates high among militia organizations and some of its units have often been complimented by inspectors of the regular forces for their excellence in military accomplishment. The personnel of many of the units is high, and the state guard in the joint maneuvers has always shown up well in comparison with organizations of other states. The men have a true spirit of readiness, and on a number of occasions they and their officers have shown that they are alert to the demands of their oath of public service. In any emergency they would be a most valuable adjunct to the defensive establishment of state and nation. Nobody doubts their patriotism, their courage, or their willingness to respond to any demand that may be put upon them in line of duty.

But the border guardianship is properly business for the national government. So delicate is the situation at some points and at certain times, that it is best that the border guard should be controlled by higher than local authority, and kept free from local considerations. These things may well be conceded by all. Yet, while the governor's recent public utterances and some of his acts have been subjected to legitimate criticism because they have tended to increase, rather than to diminish, the strain of the situation, nevertheless it is only fair and just to him to declare that his patience and that of the people of Texas has been sorely tried by the national government.

That long stretches of the border of Texas, probably 500 to 600 miles, have been inefficiently patrolled is beyond question. The Texans in remote and isolated parts of the border counties have been subjected to dangers and actual raids that have been calculated to stir the people and the authorities of the state to radical if not impetuous action. The last straw was the removing of military patrol from districts that had been actually invaded by armed men from across the line. Governor Colquitt has been subjected to considerable criticism for his course, and yet the criticisms, if analyzed, will be found to have been directed rather at his methods than his acts. He has played politics a little strong, and he has used language that has not tended to gain a sober and earnest hearing for the state. He has aroused the ire and even derision of some of the national military and civil authorities, when he was really trying his best to put the true situation before the Washington government in a way that would compel adequate protection.

Senator Sheppard has probably performed a useful service that may get results, because he has obtained from local officials all along the border first-hand information of conditions and on that he has based his request for additional troops to guard the more exposed parts of the boundary. The need is real, the emergency pressing, and the senator ought to have the backing of the people and government of the state in what he is trying to do at Washington. None the less, in view of the failure of the Washington authorities to comprehend the real situation or act in accordance with common prudence, the governor is justified in holding the state guard in readiness to perform duties that the national government has wrongfully declined to assume. If he will try to avoid doing anything that might precipitate the very conflicts he is seeking to avert, he deserves commendation for keeping watch and looking out for the interests of the border settlements.

Meanwhile it is to be hoped that the Washington authorities will promptly meet the just demands of the people of Texas for enough troops on border patrol to protect the state against invasion. There is no doubt about the ability of Texas to protect itself under any and all circumstances, but the peace of two republics may be endangered unless the American national government does its full duty along the border in maintaining our territorial integrity at whatever cost.

In this connection it is fitting to protest against the action of the Washington government in so seriously reducing the military force at El Paso. The mere presence of the troops in sufficient numbers is a perfect guarantee against unfortunate developments in this vicinity. By taking away the artillery, the infantry, and part of the cavalry, the government has cut down the force here to only the bare necessities of a border patrol, with no reserve against emergency demands. El Paso is ready and willing to institute her own means of insuring peace and safety, but it ought not to be necessary for the citizens here to be taking thought of such matters.

Furthermore, the moral effect of the removal of the troops is so unfortunate that the formation of a local organization under such circumstances may in itself prove a dangerous factor in an already none too stable situation. By all means, the local garrison should be kept up to the standard of the past year, until all possibility of disturbance shall have passed.

Local Precautions

IN CASE it should be deemed advisable to institute local measures for additional policing in case of any emergency, the activities of any volunteer body of citizens ought to be strictly limited to patrol and to maintaining order. A plan that contemplates the gathering of any considerable number of armed men at any one point, in itself constitutes a menace to that very peace and order we are all trying to insure. Mobilization under such conditions would in itself mean the inciting of such feelings of vague apprehension and desire to be doing something, that even under cool headed captains it might be impossible to prevent acts that might result in unnecessary differences and deplorable disturbances.

A better way, it seems, would be to devise such a plan of organization as would mean the instant and efficient patrol of every block in the city, by competent and level headed men, whose sole duty and object would be to preserve order and quiet, and to prevent any unauthorized persons from going about unchallenged. Under such a plan, it would not be necessary to remove men far from their homes or places of business. After a sufficient guard had been established at places of greatest exposure, the remainder of even a very large force could well be utilized for block patrol solely. The net effect of such a plan would be to keep things absolutely level, and to prevent any untoward act, while affording the maximum protection against the evil designs of any few trouble makers who may always be depended upon to spring up on the least provocation.

Might it not be well for the local authorities to discuss these matters from every standpoint, so as to be able to plan and to carry out plans in such a way as to conserve rather than possibly to jeopard the public order and safety under any possible contingency? The very indefiniteness of the whole situation is creating a degree of vague apprehension that bodes no good.

14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald This Date 1898.

G. T. Newman came in on the Santa Fe today from the north.

A. B. Fall went to Las Cruces this morning over the Santa Fe.

C. S. Fowler left for Kansas City this morning over the Santa Fe.

C. O. Coffin and Billy Rheinheimer left for Clint, Tex., this afternoon, over the T. P.

Ex-deputy sheriff Ten Eyck came in on the T. P. yesterday morning from San Antonio.

W. A. Hawkins, general attorney for the White Oaks road, has returned to Alamogordo.

Assistant superintendent Ayer of the Santa Fe went north over that line last night to Lincoln, N. M.

T. B. Fought at Chopin, professor Fran Fought will give a recital for the benefit of the public school library.

A permit was issued this morning for Mrs. Annie Wood by the city clerk for the erection of a \$2000 residence on Main street.

The E. P. & N. E. is considering the advisability of running semi-monthly excursions north over its line to Alamo.

cosogordo.

Cos. Frank Morgan, general livestock agent of the Pecos valley railway, who was the fact that the justice snubbed the Panhandle livestock commission in the city.

The importations of Mexican ore through this port are remarkably low, recently erected across the river on the Mexican side is reducing several thousand tons of ore.

The "Two Married Men" company was greeted by a very small audience last night.

Laughter, but nothing to be compared with the mirth that could have been procured by stronger actors.

Signatures among business men to call a convention to meet in this city March 16 and 17 to take action with reference to the formation of the new state out of portions of New Mexico and west Texas. It is proposed to invite delegates from all counties interested, and take definite action.

The Republican club met last evening at Union Labor hall and adopted by-laws and constitution. It will go to work to secure the enrollment of all the Republicans in the city and hold the election of the ticket which will be put out by the Republicans at the next election next month.

M. Milnebaugh was elected vice president of the club.

ABE MARTIN



Nobody ever got so rich he could pay his fiddler an' never feel it. Morty Pray was adjudged insane today. He imagines he's workin' for his wife's father.

BUYS LAND TO PUT UP MORE BUILDINGS

Gus Mommens Makes \$18,000 Deal in Cotton Addition Property; Rio Grande Bungalows Sold.

Gus Mommens has bought \$18,500 worth of real estate in the Cotton addition, near his hardware house, and will erect additional buildings on the purchased property. The lots include six full lots and two fractional lots in block 77, of the Cotton addition, on Olive street and 15 lots, beginning with lot 4, in block 70, and running to the Texas & Pacific railroad reservation. These lots are located on Magoffin avenue. The lots were purchased from the Cotton estate through the A. P. Coles & Bros. agency.

Residence Is Sold.
M. L. Buttner has bought from H. H. Bailey the four room house at 2918 Manzana street, East El Paso, for \$850. Hawkins Bros. made the sale.

Sells Land Near Cruces.
The Juan Chavez estate has sold W. H. Bailey, of Morris P. Bank, of Salt Lake City, Utah, 160 acres, three miles west of Las Cruces, N. M., for \$4800. The sale was made by C. H. Leavelle, who also sold Paul E. Jette lots 15 and 16, on Gold street, in block 53, Manhattan Heights, for \$2000, and block 15, Williams six lots on Memphis street, in block 65, of the same addition, for \$1350.

Mrs. W. N. Chamberlain has bought lots 5 and 6, in block 48, Morning Heights, for \$400, and Mrs. Thomas Quigley has bought lots 1 and 2, in block 28, of the same addition, for \$550. These sales were made by the Newman Investment company.

The Mayfield Realty company has sold B. C. Anthony the five room bungalow at 2368 East Rio Grande street for \$4500, and has sold E. L. Young the five room brick bungalow at 2861 East Rio Grande street for \$3650. He is now offering for sale the same. The same firm has sold E. T. Stroblart, of St. Louis, Mo., lots 44, 45 and 46, in block 6, Sunset Heights, facing West Rio Grande street, for \$4500, and has purchased the Rio Grande subdivision of Government Hill, facing on Bliss street, from W. L. Field for \$900. This firm has started construction of three new bungalows in the 2700 block on Boulevard. Two of these are to be five room bungalows and will cost \$3000 each and one will be a six room bungalow with heating plant and will cost \$4750.

Boys Highland Park House.
M. L. Dadd has purchased from H. D. Boddington the four room brick residence in block 135, Highland Park, for \$1800. Hawkins Bros. made this sale.

S. L. Patton is preparing plans for a five room, 10 bath house to be erected at 909 Myrtle avenue for Miss Margaret Del Buono to cost \$5250.

NEW MEASURES UP IN NEW MEXICO

(Continued from page 1.)

was passed, after more than an hour's discussion.

Many New Bills.
The following bills were introduced: House bill 250, by Mr. Chavez, requiring a prohibition license from a nonresident salesman or agents of foreign concerns; house bill 251, by Mr. Chavez, for the protection of common laborers; house bill 252, by Mr. Evans, amending section 16 of chapter 33 of the laws of 1907; house bill 253, by Mr. Chavez, appropriating \$5000 for a bridge at Fort Sumner; house bill 254, by Mr. Bacon, appropriating \$1000 for an issue of bonds therefor; house bill 255, by Mr. Bacon, relative to the administration of community land grants; house bill 256, by Mr. Chavez, appropriating \$4000 for a bridge at Antico Chico; house bill 257, by Mr. Bacon, appropriating \$1000 for a system of clerks and stenographers for the traveling auditor's office and for traveling expenses; house bill 258, by Mr. Sisk, amending section 372 of chapter 77 of the compiled laws of 1907; house bill 259, by Mr. Carter, amending section 4073 of the compiled laws of 1907; house bill 260, by Mr. Gurule, providing for the extermination of loco weed and ships at the Las Cruces river; house bill 261, providing for county publicity funds; house bill 182, a Rio Grande improvement bill.

Favorable Reports.
Among committee reports adopted were the report of the House committee on the Judiciary committee: house bill 39, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 40, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 41, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 42, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 43, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 44, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 45, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 46, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 47, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 48, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 49, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 50, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 51, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 52, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 53, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 54, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 55, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 56, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 57, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 58, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 59, prohibiting prize fighting; 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house bill 384, prohibiting prize fighting; house bill 385